

--- -----  
? s dendritic(w)cell??

Processing

84612 DENDRITIC

6012919 CELL??

S1 40819 DENDRITIC(W)CELL??

? s prostate(5n)antigen??

131690 PROSTATE

1085649 ANTIGEN??

S2 26180 PROSTATE(5N)ANTIGEN??

? s s1 and s2

40819 S1

26180 S2

S3 182 S1 AND S2

? s s3 and py<=1996

Processing

182 S3

29424837 PY<=1996

S4 10 S3 AND PY<=1996

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S5 6 RD (unique items)

? t s5/3,k,ab/1-6

5/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09227519 97132178 PMID: 8977634

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate-specific membrane antigen**.

Murphy G; Tjoa B; Ragde H; Kenny G; Boynton A

Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Cancer Research Division, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Dec 1996, 29 (6) p371-80, ISSN 0270-4137 Journal Code: 8101368

Document type: Clinical Trial; Clinical Trial, Phase I; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for metastatic prostate cancer have failed to demonstrate curative potential in all patients. Investigations involving the role of T-cell immunity in the clearance of neoplastic cells are now available. Development of T-cell immunotherapy may give a new approach to the treatment of advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or five infusions of peptides alone (PSM-P1 or PSM-P2; groups 1 and 2, respectively), autologous DC (group 3), or DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or P2 (groups 4 and 5, respectively). RESULTS: No significant toxicity was observed in all five groups. Cellular response against PSM-P1 and -P2 was observed in HLA-A2+ patients infused with DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or -P2 (groups 4 and 5), respectively. An average decrease in PSA was detected only in group 5. Seven partial responders were identified based on NPCP criteria + PSA. CONCLUSIONS: Infusions of test substances were well tolerated by all study participants. Detection of cellular response and decrease in PSA level in some patients who received DC pulsed with PSM-P2 indicate this method's potential in prostate cancer therapy.

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate-specific membrane antigen**.

Dec 1996,

...advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or five infusions...

Descriptors: **Dendritic Cells--chemistry--CH; \*  
Dendritic Cells--physiology--PH; \*HLA-A Antigens  
--analysis--AN; \*Prostate-Specific Antigen--analysis--AN;  
\*Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; \*Prostatic Neoplasms--therapy--TH;  
\*T-Lymphocytes--physiology--PH; Dendritic Cells--cytology--CY;  
HLA-A Antigens--immunology--IM; Hypotension--epidemiology--EP; Hypotension  
--physiopathology--PP; Immunohistochemistry; Incidence; Interferon-alpha  
--blood--BL; Neoplasm Staging; Prostate-Specific Antigen  
--chemistry--CH; T-Lymphocytes--cytology--CY; T-Lymphocytes--immunology  
--IM; Tumor Necrosis Factor--analysis--AN**

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.77 (**Prostate-Specific Antigen**)

Chemical Name: HLA-A **Antigens**; Interferon-alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor; **Prostate-Specific Antigen**

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08794690 96144856 PMID: 8545283

Presentation of **prostate tumor antigens** by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

Tjoa B; Boynton A; Kenny G; Ragde H; Misrock S L; Murphy G  
Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Jan 1996, 28 (1) p65-9, ISSN 0270-4137 Journal Code: 8101368

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when loaded with and presenting specific antigens, including tumor antigens. We demonstrated the stimulation of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide into DC, and stimulated autologous T cells to proliferate. The ability to use DC for presentation of either tumor or peptide antigen in an HLA-restricted fashion in order to stimulate T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity demonstrates the potential of this technology for development of a prostate cancer vaccine.

Presentation of **prostate tumor antigens** by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

Jan 1996,

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when...

... T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2

motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide...

Descriptors: Antigens, Neoplasm--pharmacology--PD; \*Antigens, Surface  
--pharmacology--PD; \*Cytotoxicity, Immunologic--drug effects--DE; \*  
**Dendritic Cells**--immunology--IM; \*Prostatic Neoplasms  
--immunology--IM; \*T-Lymphocytes--drug effects--DE...; Acid Sequence;  
Antigens, Neoplasm--analysis--AN; Antigens, Surface--analysis--AN; Cell  
Division--drug effects--DE; **Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH;  
HLA-A Antigens; Immunotherapy, Active; Molecular Sequence Data; Prostatic  
Neoplasms--pathology--PA; Prostatic...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05271012 Genuine Article#: VM674 Number of References: 58

Title: MURINE ALPHA-MACROGLOBULINS DEMONSTRATE DIVERGENT ACTIVITIES AS  
NEUTRALIZERS OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA AND AS INDUCERS OF  
NITRIC-OXIDE SYNTHESIS - A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR THE ENDOTOXIN  
INSENSITIVITY OF THE ALPHA(2)-MACROGLOBULIN GENE KNOCK-OUT MOUSE (Abstract Available)

Author(s): WEBB DJ; WEN J; LYSIAK JJ; UMANS L; VANLEUVENN F; GONIAS SL  
Corporate Source: UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL,BIX  
214/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT  
PATHOL/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT  
BIOCHEM/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; KATHOLIEKE UNIV LEUVEN,DEPT HUMAN  
GENET,EXPT GENET GRP/B-3000 LOUVAIN//BELGIUM/

Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, 1996, V271, N40 (OCT 4), P  
24982-24988

ISSN: 0021-9258

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: alpha(2)-Macroglobulin null mice demonstrate increased resistance to endotoxin challenge (Umans, L., Serneels, L., Overbergh, L., Van Leuven, F., and Van den Berghe, H. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270, 19778-19785). We hypothesized that this phenotype might reflect the function of murine alpha(2)M (m alpha(2)M) as a neutralizer of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and inducer of nitric oxide synthesis in vivo. When incubated with wild-type mouse plasma, TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 bound only to m alpha(2)M. Alternative TGF-beta-binding proteins were not detected in plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice. Wild-type mouse plasma, but not plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, inhibited TGF-beta 1 binding to TGF-beta receptors on fibroblasts. Purified alpha(2)M bound TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 with similar affinity; the K-D values were 28 +/- 4 and 33 +/- 4 nm, respectively. Murinoglobulin, the second murine cu-macroglobulin, bound both TGF-beta isoforms with 30-fold lower affinity, M alpha(2)M counteracted the activities of TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 in an endothelial cell growth assay. M alpha(2)M also induced NO synthesis when incubated with RAW 264.7 cells, an activity which probably results from the neutralization of autocrine TGF-beta activity. Human alpha(2)M induced NO synthesis comparably to m alpha(2)M; however, MUG had no effect. These studies demonstrate that the ability to neutralize TGF-beta is a property of m alpha(2)M, which is not redundant in the murine alpha-macroglobulin family or in murine plasma, M alpha(2)M is the only murine alpha-macroglobulin that promotes NO synthesis. The absence of m alpha(2)M, in alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, may allow TGF-beta to more efficiently suppress excessive iNOS expression following endotoxin challenge.

, 1996

...Research Fronts: RAT ILEUM; FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION)

94-1346 001 (TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA; CYTOKINE EXPRESSION IN  
MOUSE **DENDRITIC CELL** CLONES; NONSPECIFIC REGULATORY  
MECHANISM OF CONTACT SENSITIVITY)

94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER

BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE;  
IMX ASSAYS)  
94-2086 001 (NITRIC...

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04654745 Genuine Article#: TZ788 Number of References: 74  
Title: ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN IS MAINLY PRODUCED BY CANCER-CELLS AND NOT BY  
HEPATOCYTES IN RATS WITH COLON-CARCINOMA METASTASES IN LIVER (Abstract  
Available)  
Author(s): SMORENBURG SM; GRIFFINI P; TIGGELMAN AMBC; MOORMAN AFM; BOERS W;  
VANNOORDEN CJF  
Corporate Source: UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL  
LAB,MEIBERGDREEF 15/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV  
AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB/1105 AZ  
AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,J VAN GOOL LAB  
EXPTINTERNAL MED/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD  
MED CTR,DEPT ANAT & EMBRYOL/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV  
PAVIA,DEPT ANIM BIOL/PAVIA//ITALY/

Journal: HEPATOLOGY, 1996, V23, N3 (MAR), P560-570

ISSN: 0270-9139

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Localization and production of alpha 2-macroglobulin (alpha 2M),  
a multifunctional binding protein with protease and cytokine scavenging  
properties, was studied in situ in rat Livers containing experimentally  
induced colon carcinoma metastases by means of immunocytochemistry and  
in situ hybridization methods. The study was performed to investigate  
whether alpha 2M production by hepatocytes plays a role in the defense  
against the growth of metastases on the basis of its protease  
inhibiting capacity. It was found that colon cancer cells in all  
developmental stages of the metastases contained large amounts of  
messenger RNA (mRNA) of alpha 2M but hardly any alpha 2M protein,  
Cancer cells in culture contained large amounts of both mRNA and  
protein of alpha 2M. In contrast, stromal cells and liver cells did not  
show positivity for alpha 2M mRNA above background levels. The  
exception was a few layers of hepatocytes around the latest stage of  
metastases. Hepatocytes contained both alpha 2M mRNA and protein only  
when Kupffer cells were present, indicating that alpha 2M mRNA  
production was induced via Kupffer cells. On the other hand, alpha 2M  
protein was found in high amounts in the sinusoids and stroma of all  
metastases, irrespective of their developmental stage. Increased levels  
of alpha 2M could not be detected in serum in all but one rat tested (n  
= 8). It is concluded that production of alpha 2M by hepatocytes occurs  
only around the latest developmental stage of metastases and that alpha  
2M does not play a significant role in the defense against metastatic  
cancer growth in rat Liver. In contrast, cancer cells produce and  
secrete large amounts of alpha 2M, which seems to be Linked with their  
tumorigenicity. We suggest that this alpha 2M captures cytokines rather  
than proteases by complex formation, These complexes were observed  
using immunocytochemical staining for alpha 2M protein indicating that  
it was captured by either stromal cells, sinusoidal cells, or  
hepatocytes that are in direct contact with cancer cells, Therefore,  
changes in serum levels of alpha 2M were limited, indicating that these  
levels do not reflect local production and effects of alpha 2M.

, 1996

...Research Fronts: IV COLLAGENASE ACTIVITY; CULTURED VASCULAR  
SMOOTH-MUSCLE CELLS; PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATION)  
94-1758 001 (RAT THYMIC DENDRITIC CELLS; CHRONIC RELAPSING  
EXPERIMENTAL AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS; EXPRESSION OF MAJOR  
HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX CLASS-II)

94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER  
BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE;  
IMX ASSAYS)  
94-2181 001 (LOW...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06676061 Genuine Article#: AQC04 Number of References: 79  
Title: APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL METHODS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF  
MALIGNANT DISEASE  
Author(s): IMAM A; TAYLOR CR  
Corporate Source: UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL,2025 ZONAL AVE/LOS  
ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,NORRIS CANC HOSP & RES  
INST/LOS ANGELES//CA/90033; UNIV SO CALIF,SCH MED,DEPT MICROBIOL/LOS  
ANGELES//CA/90033  
Journal: CANCER INVESTIGATION, 1985, V3, N4, P339-359  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, 1985

...Research Fronts: WITH CARCINOMAS)

85-0066 001 (ANTIGEN EXPRESSION AND OTHER STUDIES OF EPIDERMAL  
LANGERHANS CELLS, OTHER **DENDRITIC CELLS** AND LYMPHOCYTES)  
85-0586 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND OTHER STUDIES OF MALIGNANT FIBROUS  
HISTIOCYTOMA AND OTHER...

...DIAGNOSIS OF HUMAN BREAST CARCINOMAS)

85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID  
PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGENS** IN THE DIAGNOSIS  
OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)  
85-8448 001 (STUDIES ON AND APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL...

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06473043 Genuine Article#: AJD70 Number of References: 196  
Title: TISSUE ANTIGENS IN LARGE-BOWEL CARCINOMA  
Author(s): ARENDS JW; BOSMAN FT; HILGERS J  
Corporate Source: ST ANNADAL HOSP,DEPT PATHOL,POSTBUS 1918/6201 BX  
MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV LIMBURG,CTR BIOMED,DEPT PATHOL/6200 MD  
MAASTRICHT//NETHERLANDS/; NETHERLANDS CANC INST,DEPT TUMOR BIOL/1066 CX  
AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/  
Journal: BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, 1984, V780, N1, P1-19  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW, BIBLIOGRAPHY

, 1984

...Research Fronts: NORMAL HUMAN CELLS AND CARCINOMAS)

85-3390 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PROSTATIC ACID  
PHOSPHATASE AND **PROSTATE**-SPECIFIC **ANTIGENS** IN THE DIAGNOSIS  
OF PROSTATIC CARCINOMA)  
85-3730 001 (IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF NEURON SPECIFIC ENOLASE...

...CELL LYMPHOMAS AND NON-HODGKINS B-CELL LYMPHOMAS)

85-8008 001 (IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF GLANDS, **DENDRITIC**  
**CELLS** AND MACROPHAGES)

?

22/3,K,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

05573684 87252911 PMID: 2955069

Direct **activation** of **CD8+** cytotoxic T lymphocytes by **dendritic** cells.

Inaba K; Young J W; Steinman R M

Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Jul 1 1987, 166

(1) p182-94, ISSN 0022-1007 Journal Code: 2985109R

Contract/Grant No.: K08 CA-00961; CA; NCI; R01 AI-13013; AI; NIAID

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Recent experiments (11-13) have shown that antigen-specific, CD8+, CD4- T lymphocytes can be induced to proliferate and become killer cells in the absence of a second population of "helper" CD8-, CD4+ cells. We have studied early events in the **activation** of **CD4+** and **CD8+** T cell subsets in the primary mixed leukocyte reaction. **Dendritic** cells are a major if not essential accessory cell for the activation of both subpopulations. Antigen-bearing macrophages fail to stimulate unprimed CD8+ cells, but act as targets for the sensitized cytolytic lymphocytes that are induced by **dendritic** cells. The initial proliferative response is comparable for CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocyte subsets. For both subpopulations, **dendritic** cells efficiently cluster the responding lymphocytes on the first day and induce the release of IL-2. The data indicate that **CD4+** and **CD8+** lymphocytes can be **activated** by a similar mechanism, and illustrate the special role of **dendritic** cells in the sensitization stage of cell-mediated immunity.

Direct **activation** of **CD8+** cytotoxic T lymphocytes by **dendritic** cells.

9488410 BIOSIS NO.: 199497496780

Fetal skin-derived MHC class I+, MHC class II- **dendritic** cells

stimulate MHC class I-restricted responses of unprimed CD8+ T cells.

AUTHOR: Elbe Adelheid(a); Schleisnitz Sabine; Strunk Dirk; Stingl Georg

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Div. Immunol. Allergy Infectious Dis., Dep. Dermatol.,

Univ. Vienna Med. Sch., VIRCC, Brunner St\*\*Austria

JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 153 (7):p2878-2889 1994

ISSN: 0022-1767

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** **Dendritic** cells are very potent, if not the most effective, stimulator cells for the induction of primary T cell immune responses. We have established, from murine fetal skin, growth factor-dependent cell lines with a pronounced **dendritic** shape and a phenotype similar to that of fetal Langerhans cells (i.e., MHC class I+/II-). Functionally, these lines induce a vigorous proliferation of allogeneic, but not syngeneic, CD8+ lymphocytes. T cell blasts thus generated are capable of lysing various target cells in an MHC class I-restricted fashion. Our contention that this skin cell-induced MHC class I-restricted **activation** of CD8+ lymphocytes occurs in the absence of CD4+ T cells is based on 1) the lack of FACS-detectable CD4+ T cells in the purified CD8+ T cell population, 2) the lack of reactivity of purified CD4+ T cells to MHC class I-disparate fetal skin cell lines, and 3) the inhibition of the fetal skin cell-induced MLR by anti-CD8/MHC class I, but not anti-CD4/MHC class II, mAb. Skin cell-induced **activation** of unprimed CD8+ T cells was found to be critically dependent on physical contact between stimulator and responder cells and the expression of the costimulatory molecule B7 on fetal skin cell lines. Lines described in this study may represent a powerful tool for studying the molecular events occurring in the induction of MHC class I-restricted primary immune responses, understanding their pathophysiologic role, and perhaps may prove useful for vaccination purposes against selected

07601425 93056482 PMID: 1385518

B7 costimulates proliferation of CD4-8+ T lymphocytes but is not required for the deletion of immature CD4+8+ thymocytes.

Tan R; Teh S J; Ledbetter J A; Linsley P S; Teh H S

Department of Microbiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1992, 149 (10) p3217-24, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

In addition to TCR-derived signals, costimulatory signals derived from stimulation of the CD28 molecule by its natural ligand, B7, have been shown to be required for **CD4-8- T cell activation**. We investigate the ability of B7 to provide costimulatory signals necessary to drive proliferation and differentiation of virgin CD4-8+ T-cells that express a transgenic TCR specific for the male (H-Y) Ag presented by H-2Db class I MHC molecules. Virgin male-specific **CD4-8+ T cells** can be **activated** either with B7 transfected chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells and T3.70, a mAb specific for the transgenic TCR-alpha chain that is associated with male-reactivity, or by male **dendritic** cells (DC). **Activated CD4 -8+ T cells** proliferated in the absence of exogenously added IL-2. IL-2 activity was detected in supernatants of CD4-8+T3.70+ cells that were stimulated with T3.70 and B7+CHO cells. The response of CD4-8+T3.70+ cells to T3.70/B7+CHO or to male DC stimulation were inhibited by CTLA4Ig, a fusion protein comprising the extracellular portion of CTLA4 and human IgG C gamma 1. It has been previously shown that CTLA4Ig binds B7 with high affinity. Staining with CTLA4Ig revealed that DC express about 50 times more B7 than CD4-8+ T cells. CTLA4Ig also



? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	38020	DENDRITIC(W) CELL??
S2	24727	PROSTATE(5N) ANTIGEN
S3	154	S1 AND S2
S4	3520679	PRESENT?
S5	53	S3 AND S4
S6	0	S3 AND PY<=1995
S7	8	S3 AND PY<=1996
S8	4	RD (unique items)

? s prostate

S9 125940 PROSTATE

? s s1 and s9

38020 S1

125940 S9

S10 338 S1 AND S9

? s s10 and py<=1996

Processing

338 S10

29341942 PY<=1996

S11 28 S10 AND PY<=1996

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S12 22 RD (unique items)

? s s12 not s8

22 S12

4 S8

S13 18 S12 NOT S8

? t s13/3,k,ab/1-18

13/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09498056 95316698 PMID: 7796281

Gene therapy approaches in urologic oncology.

Vieweg J; Gilboa E

Division of Urologic Surgery, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, USA.

Surgical oncology clinics of North America (UNITED STATES) Apr 1995, 4 (2) p203-18, ISSN 1055-3207 Journal Code: CAF

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Record type: Completed

The tools and concepts of cytokine gene-based immunotherapy are being applied to the development of potentially effective new adjuvant treatment modalities for urologic malignancies. In preclinical models for the most prevalent urologic cancers, such as renal cell, bladder, and prostate carcinoma, it was shown that cytokine secreting, growth inactivated, tumor cell preparations (1) are capable of inducing a T-cell response against even nonimmunogenic tumors, (2) have considerable therapeutic benefit in tumor bearing animals, and (3) establish effective immunologic memory in cured animals. These studies have advanced further our understanding of the efficacy and therapeutic use of cytokine secreting tumor cells and form the rationale for translating these preclinical results into a clinical setting. It is realistic to speculate that in the foreseeable future alternative or complementary approaches to cytokine gene-based immunotherapy will be developed that would augment immune responses in cancer patients. Genetically modified **dendritic cells** transduced with genes encoding isolated tumor rejection antigens or costimulatory signals, such as B7, may be even more potent immune

stimulators to induce systemic immune responses. Although animal studies have shown considerable promise and investigational clinical trials are underway, additional research and further development still is required to realize the full benefit of this approach, and some forms of cancer eventually may respond to this form of cancer immunotherapy.

Apr 1995,

...In preclinical models for the most prevalent urologic cancers, such as renal cell, bladder, and **prostate** carcinoma, it was shown that cytokine secreting, growth inactivated, tumor cell preparations (1) are capable...

...based immunotherapy will be developed that would augment immune responses in cancer patients. Genetically modified **dendritic cells** transduced with genes encoding isolated tumor rejection

--- -----  
? s dendritic(w)cell??

Processing

80707 DENDRITIC

5820774 CELL??

S1 38020 DENDRITIC(W)CELL??

? s prostate(5n)antigen

125940 PROSTATE

684455 ANTIGEN

S2 24727 PROSTATE(5N)ANTIGEN

? s s1 and s2

38020 S1

24727 S2

S3 154 S1 AND S2

? s present?

S4 3520679 PRESENT?

? s s3 and s4

154 S3

3520679 S4

S5 53 S3 AND S4

? s s3 and py<=1995

Processing

Processing

154 S3

27332312 PY<=1995

S6 0 S3 AND PY<=1995

? s s3 and py<=1996

Processing

154 S3

29341942 PY<=1996

S7 8 S3 AND PY<=1996

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S8 4 RD (unique items)

? t s8/3,k,ab/1-4

8/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09098239 97132178 PMID: 8977634

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate-specific membrane antigen**.

Murphy G; Tjoa B; Ragde H; Kenny G; Boynton A

Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Cancer Research Division, Northwest Hospital, Seattle, Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Dec 1996, 29 (6) p371-80, ISSN 0270-4137 Journal Code: PB4

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Clinical Trial; Clinical Trial, Phase I; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Record type: Completed

BACKGROUND: Conventional treatment for metastatic prostate cancer have failed to demonstrate curative potential in all patients. Investigations involving the role of T-cell immunity in the clearance of neoplastic cells are now available. Development of T-cell immunotherapy may give a new approach to the treatment of advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or

five infusions of peptides alone (PSM-P1 or PSM-P2; groups 1 and 2, respectively), autologous DC (group 3), or DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or P2 (groups 4 and 5, respectively). RESULTS: No significant toxicity was observed in all five groups. Cellular response against PSM-P1 and -P2 was observed in HLA-A2+ patients infused with DC pulsed with PSM-P1 or -P2 (groups 4 and 5), respectively. An average decrease in PSA was detected only in group 5. Seven partial responders were identified based on NPCP criteria + PSA. CONCLUSIONS: Infusions of test substances were well tolerated by all study participants. Detection of cellular response and decrease in PSA level in some patients who received DC pulsed with PSM-P2 indicate this method's potential in prostate cancer therapy.

Phase I clinical trial: T-cell therapy for prostate cancer using autologous **dendritic cells** pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific peptides from **prostate-specific membrane antigen**.

Dec 1996,

...advanced metastatic prostate cancer. METHODS: A phase I clinical trial assessing the administration of autologous **dendritic cells** (DC) pulsed with HLA-A0201-specific **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA) peptides were conducted. Participants were divided into five groups receiving four or five infusions...

Descriptors: **Dendritic Cells**--chemistry--CH; \*  
**Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH; \*HLA-A Antigens--analysis--AN;  
\***Prostate-Specific Antigen**--analysis--AN; \*Prostatic Neoplasms  
--pathology--PA; \*Prostatic Neoplasms--therapy--TH; \*T-Lymphocytes  
--physiology--PH; **Dendritic Cells**--cytology--CY; HLA-A Antigens  
--immunology--IM; Hypotension--epidemiology--EP; Hypotension--physiopathol  
ogy--PP; Immunohistochemistry; Incidence; Interferon-alpha--blood--BL;  
Neoplasm Staging; **Prostate-Specific Antigen**--chemistry--CH;  
T-Lymphocytes--cytology--CY; T-Lymphocytes--immunology--IM; Tumor Necrosis  
Factor--analysis--AN

Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.77 (**Prostate-Specific Antigen**)

Chemical Name: HLA-A Antigens; Interferon-alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor;  
**Prostate-Specific Antigen**

8/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08822065 96144856 PMID: 8545283

Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

Tjoa B; Boynton A; Kenny G; Ragde H; Misrock SL; Murphy G  
Pacific Northwest Cancer Foundation, Northwest Hospital, Seattle,  
Washington 98125, USA.

Prostate (UNITED STATES) Jan 1996, 28 (1) p65-9, ISSN  
0270-4137 Journal Code: PB4

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when loaded with and presenting specific antigens, including tumor antigens. We demonstrated the stimulation of an autologous cytotoxic T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide into DC, and stimulated autologous T cells to proliferate. The ability to use DC for presentation of either tumor or peptide antigen in an HLA-restricted fashion in order to stimulate T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity demonstrates the potential of this technology for development of a prostate cancer vaccine.

Presentation of prostate tumor antigens by **dendritic cells** stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity.

Jan 1996,

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are "professional" antigen-presenting cells capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation and cytotoxicity when...

... T-cell response elicited by DC loaded with autologous tumor cell lysate derived from primary **prostate** tumor. A candidate tumor **antigen** is **prostate-specific membrane antigen** (PSMA), which is overexpressed in **prostate** cancer patients. We identified a HLA-A2 motif in PSMA, isolated patient DC, loaded peptide...

Descriptors: Antigens, Neoplasm--pharmacology--PD; \*Antigens, Surface--pharmacology--PD; \*Cytotoxicity, Immunologic--drug effects--DE; \***Dendritic Cells**--immunology--IM; \*Prostatic Neoplasms--immunology--IM; \*T-Lymphocytes--drug effects--DE...; Acid Sequence; Antigens, Neoplasm--analysis--AN; Antigens, Surface--analysis--AN; Cell Division--drug effects--DE; **Dendritic Cells**--physiology--PH; HLA-A Antigens; Immunotherapy, Active; Molecular Sequence Data; Prostatic Neoplasms--pathology--PA; Prostatic...

8/3,K,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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05271012 Genuine Article#: VM674 Number of References: 58

Title: MURINE ALPHA-MACROGLOBULINS DEMONSTRATE DIVERGENT ACTIVITIES AS NEUTRALIZERS OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA AND AS INDUCERS OF NITRIC-OXIDE SYNTHESIS - A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR THE ENDOTOXIN INSENSITIVITY OF THE ALPHA(2)-MACROGLOBULIN GENE KNOCK-OUT MOUSE (Abstract Available)

Author(s): WEBB DJ; WEN J; LYSIAK JJ; UMANS L; VANLEUVEN F; GONIAS SL

Corporate Source: UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL,BIX

214/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT PATHOL/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; UNIV VIRGINIA,HLTH SCI CTR,DEPT BIOCHEM/CHARLOTTESVILLE//VA/22908; KATHOLIEKE UNIV LEUVEN,DEPT HUMAN GENET,EXPT GENET GRP/B-3000 LOUVAIN//BELGIUM/

Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, 1996, V271, N40 (OCT 4), P 24982-24988

ISSN: 0021-9258

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: alpha(2)-Macroglobulin null mice demonstrate increased resistance to endotoxin challenge (Umans, L., Serneels, L., Overbergh, L., Van Leuven, F., and Van den Berghe, H. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270, 19778-19785). We hypothesized that this phenotype might reflect the function of murine alpha(2)M (m alpha(2)M) as a neutralizer of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and inducer of nitric oxide synthesis in vivo. When incubated with wild-type mouse plasma, TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 bound only to m alpha(2)M. Alternative TGF-beta-binding proteins were not detected in plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice. Wild-type mouse plasma, but not plasma from alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, inhibited TGF-beta 1 binding to TGF-beta receptors on fibroblasts. Purified alpha(2)M bound TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 with similar affinity; the K-D values were 28 +/- 4 and 33 +/- 4 nm, respectively. Murinoglobulin, the second murine cu-macroglobulin, bound both TGF-beta isoforms with 30-fold lower affinity, M alpha(2)M counteracted the activities of TGF-beta 1 and TGF-beta 2 in an endothelial cell growth assay. M alpha(2)M also induced NO synthesis when incubated with RAW 264.7 cells, an activity which probably results from the neutralization of autocrine TGF-beta activity. Human alpha(2)M induced NO synthesis comparably to m alpha(2)M; however, MUG had no effect. These studies demonstrate that the ability to neutralize TGF-beta is a property of m alpha(2)M, which is not redundant in the murine alpha-macroglobulin family or in murine plasma, M alpha(2)M is

the only murine alpha-macroglobulin that promotes NO synthesis. The absence of m alpha(2)M, in alpha(2)M(-/-) mice, may allow TGF-beta to more efficiently suppress excessive iNOS expression following endotoxin challenge.

, 1996

...Research Fronts: RAT ILEUM; FUNCTIONAL EXPRESSION)

94-1346 001 (TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-BETA; CYTOKINE EXPRESSION IN MOUSE **DENDRITIC CELL** CLONES; NONSPECIFIC REGULATORY MECHANISM OF CONTACT SENSITIVITY)

94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)

94-2086 001 (NITRIC...

8/3,K,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04654745 Genuine Article#: TZ788 Number of References: 74

Title: ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN IS MAINLY PRODUCED BY CANCER-CELLS AND NOT BY HEPATOCYTES IN RATS WITH COLON-CARCINOMA METASTASES IN LIVER (Abstract Available)

Author(s): SMORENBURG SM; GRIFFINI P; TIGGELMAN AMBC; MOORMAN AFM; BOERS W; VANNOORDEN CJF

Corporate Source: UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB,MEIBERGDREEF 15/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,CELL BIOL & HISTOL LAB/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,J VAN GOOL LAB EXPTINTERNAL MED/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV AMSTERDAM,ACAD MED CTR,DEPT ANAT & EMBRYOL/1105 AZ AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; UNIV PAVIA,DEPT ANIM BIOL/PAVIA//ITALY/

Journal: HEPATOLOGY, 1996, V23, N3 (MAR), P560-570

ISSN: 0270-9139

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Localization and production of alpha 2-macroglobulin (alpha 2M), a multifunctional binding protein with protease and cytokine scavenging properties, was studied in situ in rat Livers containing experimentally induced colon carcinoma metastases by means of immunocytochemistry and in situ hybridization methods. The study was performed to investigate whether alpha 2M production by hepatocytes plays a role in the defense against the growth of metastases on the basis of its protease inhibiting capacity. It was found that colon cancer cells in all developmental stages of the metastases contained large amounts of messenger RNA (mRNA) of alpha 2M but hardly any alpha 2M protein. Cancer cells in culture contained large amounts of both mRNA and protein of alpha 2M. In contrast, stromal cells and liver cells did not show positivity for alpha 2M mRNA above background levels. The exception was a few layers of hepatocytes around the latest stage of metastases. Hepatocytes contained both alpha 2M mRNA and protein only when Kupffer cells were present, indicating that alpha 2M mRNA production was induced via Kupffer cells. On the other hand, alpha 2M protein was found in high amounts in the sinusoids and stroma of all metastases, irrespective of their developmental stage. Increased levels of alpha 2M could not be detected in serum in all but one rat tested (n = 8). It is concluded that production of alpha 2M by hepatocytes occurs only around the latest developmental stage of metastases and that alpha 2M does not play a significant role in the defense against metastatic cancer growth in rat Liver. In contrast, cancer cells produce and secrete large amounts of alpha 2M, which seems to be Linked with their tumorigenicity. We suggest that this alpha 2M captures cytokines rather than proteases by complex formation. These complexes were observed using immunocytochemical staining for alpha 2M protein indicating that it was captured by either stromal cells, sinusoidal cells, or

hepatocytes that are in direct contact with cancer cells, Therefore, changes in serum levels of alpha 2M were limited, indicating that these levels do not reflect local production and effects of alpha 2M.

, 1996

...Research Fronts: IV COLLAGENASE ACTIVITY; CULTURED VASCULAR SMOOTH-MUSCLE CELLS; PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATION)

94-1758 001 (RAT THYMIC **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CHRONIC RELAPSING EXPERIMENTAL AUTOIMMUNE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS; EXPRESSION OF MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX CLASS-II)

94-1864 001 (SERUM **PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN**; THIOL ESTER BONDS; PROTEIN INHIBITOR INTERACTIONS; HUMAN FIBROBLAST COLLAGENASE; IMX ASSAYS)

94-2181 001 (LOW...

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\$0.00 0.093 DialUnits File410  
\$0.00 Estimated cost File410  
\$0.01 TYMNET  
\$0.01 Estimated cost this search  
\$0.03 Estimated total session cost 0.345 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch  
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2000/Aug W1  
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation  
\*File 155: MEDLINE has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed.  
File 55:Biosis Previews(R) 1993-2000/Jun W2  
(c) 2000 BIOSIS  
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2000/Jun W1  
(c) 2000 Inst. for Sci Info  
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info  
File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent 1950-00/May 30  
(c) 2000 IFI/CLAIMS(r)  
\*File 340: \*\*\* Incorrectly attributed foreign priorities have been  
removed. See HELP NEWS 340 for details.

Set Items Description  
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? s dendritic(w)cell??

Processing

63741 DENDRITIC  
5072272 CELL??  
S1 26952 DENDRITIC(W) CELL??  
? s cryopreserv?

S2 24096 CRYOPRESERV?  
? s s1 and s2

26952 S1  
24096 S2  
S3 68 S1 AND S2  
? s s3 and py<=1995

Processing

Processing

68 S3  
27205436 PY<=1995  
S4 26 S3 AND PY<=1995  
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records  
S5 21 RD (unique items)  
? t s5/3,k,ab/1-21



5/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

07826121 94013560

**Cryopreservation** of red blood cells: effect of freezing on red cell quality and residual lymphocyte immunogenicity.

Farrugia A; Shea N; Knowles S; Holdsworth R; Piouronowski H; Portbury D; Romeo A

Red Cross Blood Bank, South Melbourne, Australia.

Journal of clinical pathology (ENGLAND) Aug 1993, 46 (8) p742-5,  
ISSN 0021-9746 Journal Code: HT3

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

AIMS--To investigate treatment with glycerol/washing as a potential substitute for freeze-thawing in the production of leucocyte depleted red cell concentrates for patients with a history of non-haemolytic reactions following transfusion. METHODS--The standard procedure of treatment with glycerol/-80 degrees C freezing/thawing/washing was compared with a similar procedure in which freezing was omitted. The quality of the resulting red cell products was assessed in relation to: (1) standard red cell biochemical parameters; (2) leucocyte and lymphocyte subset composition using flow cytometry with fluorescent labelled monoclonal antibodies; and (3) immunogenicity of the residual lymphocytes in mixed lymphocyte culture. RESULTS--Compared with red cells subjected to the standard freeze-thaw technique, red cells undergoing the non-freezing procedure and suspended in additive solutions had significantly better biochemical preservation after 21 days of storage ( $p < 0.001$ ). Both procedures removed an average 98% of the initial leucocytes at the expense of 18-20% of the red cells. The non-freezing procedure resulted in higher residual concentrations of HLA class II bearing lymphocytes ( $p < 0.01$ ), but not higher numbers of **dendritic cells**. Both procedures were equally effective in annulling the residual lymphocytes' ability to act as stimulator cells in one-way mixed lymphocyte culture. CONCLUSIONS--The non-freezing procedure produces a superior product for the provision of red cells to patients with granulocyte antibodies. These products may also offer a lower risk of HLA alloimmunisation to previously unexposed patients.

**Cryopreservation** of red blood cells: effect of freezing on red cell quality and residual lymphocyte immunogenicity.

Aug 1993,

...concentrations of HLA class II bearing lymphocytes ( $p < 0.01$ ), but not higher numbers of **dendritic cells**. Both procedures were equally effective in annulling the residual lymphocytes' ability to act as stimulator...

Descriptors: Blood Preservation--Methods--MT; \***Cryopreservation**;  
\*Erythrocytes; **Dendritic Cells**; Glycerol; Hemoglobins--Analysis  
--AN; Histocompatibility Antigens Class II--Blood--BL; Leukocyte Count;  
Lymphocyte Subsets; Potassium...

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

07188965 93102416

Prolongation of islet allograft survival is facilitated by storage conditions using **cryopreservation** involving fast cooling and/or tissue culture.

Taylor MJ; Foreman J; Biwata Y; Tsukikawa S

University Department of Surgery, Cambridge University, England.

Transplantation proceedings (UNITED STATES) Dec 1992, 24 (6)  
p2860-2, ISSN 0041-1345 Journal Code: WE9

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Prolongation of islet allograft survival is facilitated by storage conditions using **cryopreservation** involving fast cooling and/or tissue culture.

Dec 1992,

Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**--Methods--MT; \*Graft Survival  
--Immunology--IM; \*Islets of Langerhans Transplantation--Immunology--IM;  
\*Tissue Culture--Methods...  
; Blood Glucose--Metabolism--ME; Cell Survival--Physiology--PH;  
**Dendritic Cells**--Immunology--IM; Diabetes Mellitus,  
Experimental--Immunology--IM; Graft Rejection--Immunology--IM; Portal Vein;  
Rats; Rats...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
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6/14 ✓

07167810 93069177

Cell cultures from **cryopreserved** human lung tissue.  
Roth M; Soler M; Hornung M; Emmons LR; Stulz P; Perruchoud AP  
Department of Research and of Internal Medicine, University Hospital  
Basel, Switzerland.

Tissue & cell (ENGLAND) 1992, 24 (4) p455-9, ISSN 0040-8166  
Journal Code: VSZ

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

To assess gene induction in primary human fibroblasts, we have developed a method for **cryopreservation** of lung biopsies in liquid nitrogen. Fresh biopsies (n = 10) were chopped into 5 x 5 mm pieces and transferred into an ice-cold freezing medium. Biopsies were kept on ice for 15 min, followed by further cooling of the tissue to -70 degrees C. With this method, lung biopsies were preserved for more than 1 year before they were used for generating cell cultures. There was no significant difference in the biological responsiveness of fibroblasts generated from immediately cultured lung biopsies compared with those from **cryopreserved** tissue. The doubling rate of fibroblasts from fresh tissue was 23.6 +/- 1.1 hr; compared to 23.5 +/- 1.5 hr for fibroblasts generated from **cryopreserved** tissue. PDGF-BB enhanced de novo synthesis of DNA 100 times, in both the immediately cultured fibroblasts and those generated from **cryopreserved** biopsies. Macrophages, **dendritic cells** and endothelial cells could also be recovered from **cryopreserved** lung tissue. This method permits long-term storage of lung tissue and the possibility of establishing primary cell lines from the same tissue at later times without appreciable changes in their cellular biological characteristics.

Cell cultures from **cryopreserved** human lung tissue.

1992,

To assess gene induction in primary human fibroblasts, we have developed a method for **cryopreservation** of lung biopsies in liquid nitrogen. Fresh biopsies (n = 10) were chopped into 5 x...

... the biological responsiveness of fibroblasts generated from immediately cultured lung biopsies compared with those from **cryopreserved** tissue. The doubling rate of fibroblasts from fresh tissue was 23.6 +/- 1.1 hr; compared to 23.5 +/- 1.5 hr for fibroblasts generated from **cryopreserved** tissue. PDGF-BB enhanced de novo synthesis of DNA 100 times, in both the immediately cultured fibroblasts and those generated from **cryopreserved** biopsies. Macrophages, **dendritic cells** and endothelial cells could also be recovered from **cryopreserved** lung tissue. This method permits long-term storage of lung tissue and the possibility of...

Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**--Methods--MT; \*Lung--Cytology--CY;  
Cell Cycle; Cells, Cultured; **Dendritic Cells**; Dry Ice;

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

06641347 91214882

Accessory phenotype and function of macrophages induced by cyclic adenosine monophosphate.

Peters JH; Borner T; Ruppert J

Department of Immunology, University of Gottingen, FRG.

International immunology (ENGLAND) 1990, 2 (12) p1195-202,  
ISSN 0953-8178 Journal Code: AY5

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Mature macrophages (Mph) differentiated in culture from normal human peripheral blood monocytes (Mo) exhibit low activity as accessory cells (antigen-presenting cells) in T lymphocyte stimulation. A test system was established based on mitogenicity to quantitate the accessory activity of Mph-derived cells and to follow its changes for several days. The system used accessory cells treated with the oxidative mitogen, sodium periodate. The cells were subsequently co-cultured with pooled human lymphocytes from a **cryopreserved** stock. DNA synthesis in these cells was used as an indicator of accessory activity. Mph could be converted within 5-6 days into highly active accessory cells if a continuous stimulus of exogenously added dibutyryl cyclic AMP (db-cAMP) was provided. Mph treated by db-cAMP retained a high degree of HLA-DR expression but typical Mph markers such as non-specific esterase, phagocytosis, and expression of Fc-receptors were down-regulated. Acid phosphatase and myeloperoxidase underwent only slight changes, while the monocyte marker 5'-nucleotidase remained undetectable. Morphologically, the cells rounded up and developed veils and dendritiform elongations. In contrast to **dendritic cells**, Mph-derived accessory cells retained the CD14 antigen characteristic of monocytes and Mph. It is concluded that Mph are able to respond to exogenous stimuli and to convert into a highly active accessory cell. This contrasts to the well-known state of the 'activated Mph' with respect to markers and function. Both states appear to be antagonistically controlled by intracellular second messengers, as the accessory cell phenotype is positively correlated with intracellular cyclic AMP increase, whereas Mph activation correlates with cyclic GMP increase.

1990,

... mitogen, sodium periodate. The cells were subsequently co-cultured with pooled human lymphocytes from a **cryopreserved** stock. DNA synthesis in these cells was used as an indicator of accessory activity. Mph...

... undetectable. Morphologically, the cells rounded up and developed veils and dendritiform elongations. In contrast to **dendritic cells**, Mph-derived accessory cells retained the CD14 antigen characteristic of monocytes and Mph. It is...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

06429039 90336375

The cryobiology of rat and human **dendritic cells**: preservation and destruction of membrane integrity by freezing.

Taylor MJ; London NJ; Thirdborough SM; Lake SP; James RF

MRC Medical Cryobiology Group, University Department of Surgery, Cambridge, England.

Cryobiology (UNITED STATES) Jun 1990, 27 (3) p269-78, ISSN

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are now regarded as specialized leucocytes with distinctive morphological and functional characteristics as accessory or stimulator cells for many lymphocyte responses. While knowledge of the response of other leucocytes (e.g., lymphocytes, macrophages, and granulocytes) to freezing and thawing has been established for some years, an understanding of the cryobiological properties of DCs has not, hitherto, been determined specifically. Such information is important both for establishing procedures for the long-term storage of these cells for use in immunological procedures and for defining freezing conditions that might selectively kill DCs in attempts to modulate the immunogenicity of transplantable tissues during **cryopreservation**. Preparations of rat and human spleen cells enriched for DCs were frozen to -60 degrees C at one of six cooling rates (0.3, 1.5, 10, 20, 70, or 150 degrees C/min) using a procedure that was established for pancreatic islets with 2 M dimethyl sulfoxide (Me2SO) as the cryoprotectant. Following storage at -196 degrees C the survival of thawed cells was assessed by evaluating both the numbers of cells recovered after the complete process and the membrane integrity of the recovered cells using a supravital fluorescent probe assay. Survival profiles for DCs showed a dependence upon cooling rate similar to other lymphoid cells but DCs were more sensitive to freezing injury than either lymphocytes or macrophages: Optimum survival (75% recovery of numbers and 57% membrane integrity) of rat DCs was achieved by slow cooling (0.3 degrees C/min). Optimal recovery of human DCs was significantly higher (83% recovery of numbers and 72% membrane integrity) after cooling at either 0.3 or 1.5 degrees C/min. The viable yield of DCs from both species declined abruptly as cooling rate was increased, with less than 10% survival after cooling at 20 degrees C/min and negligible survival after cooling at 70 degrees C/min or greater. Analysis of variance of the survival data showed that the response of DCs to freezing and thawing was significantly different (P less than 0.005) from that of either lymphocytes or macrophages, thus providing additional evidence that DCs are distinct from other leucocytes, especially macrophages. This study defines conditions that either will provide effective **cryopreservation** of DCs for immunological purposes or are most likely to bring about their inactivation in cryobiological approaches to modulating tissue immunogenicity.

The cryobiology of rat and human **dendritic cells** : preservation and destruction of membrane integrity by freezing.

Jun 1990,

**Dendritic cells** (DCs) are now regarded as specialized leucocytes with distinctive morphological and functional characteristics as accessory....

... that might selectively kill DCs in attempts to modulate the immunogenicity of transplantable tissues during **cryopreservation**. Preparations of rat and human spleen cells enriched for DCs were frozen to -60 degrees...

... distinct from other leucocytes, especially macrophages. This study defines conditions that either will provide effective **cryopreservation** of DCs for immunological purposes or are most likely to bring about their inactivation in...

Descriptors: **Cryopreservation**; \***Dendritic Cells**; Cell Membrane--Ultrastructure--UL; Cell Survival; **Cryopreservation** --Methods--MT; Cryoprotective Agents; **Dendritic Cells** --Ultrastructure--UL; Fluorescent Dyes; Leukocytes; Rats; Spleen--Cytology --CY

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09100767 BIOSIS NO.: 199497109137

Effect of post-thaw recovery time on the index of viability of frozen/thawed **dendritic cells**: Comparison of two fluorescent membrane integrity assays.

AUTHOR: Taylor M J

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Div. Cryobiol. and Hypothermic Med., Neurosci. Res. Cent., Allegheny-Singer Res. Inst., Allegheny Ge\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Cryobiology 30 (6):p660-661 1993

CONFERENCE/MEETING: Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Society for Cryobiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA July 19-23, 1993

ISSN: 0011-2240

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

Effect of post-thaw recovery time on the index of viability of frozen/thawed **dendritic cells**: Comparison of two fluorescent membrane integrity assays.

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: **CRYOPRESERVATION**;

1993

5/3,K,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

6/14 ✓

03991071 Genuine Article#: QX094 Number of References: 40

Title: THE EFFECTS OF STORAGE OF CORNEAL TISSUE ON LANGERHANS CELLS

Author(s): ARMITAGE WJ

Corporate Source: BRISTOL EYE HOSP, DEPT OPHTHALMOL, LOWER MAUDLIN ST/BRISTOL BS1 2LX/AVON/ENGLAND/

Journal: EYE, 1995, V9, P2, P228-232

ISSN: 0950-222X

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, 1995

...Identifiers--ISLET ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL; **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; RAT ISLETS; IMMUNOGENICITY; CULTURE; REJECTION; PRESERVATION; GRAFT; TRANSPLANTATION

5/3,K,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

6/14 ✓

03257510 Genuine Article#: NR146 Number of References: 43

Title: HIV-INFECTED MACROPHAGES AS EFFICIENT STIMULATOR CELLS FOR DETECTION OF CYTOTOXIC T-CELL RESPONSES TO HIV IN SERONEGATIVE AND SEROPOSITIVE VACCINE RECIPIENTS

Author(s): MCEL RATH MJ; HOFFMAN M; KLUCKLING S; COREY L; GREENBERG PD

Corporate Source: UNIV WASHINGTON, PACIFIC MED CTR, SCH MED, 1200 12TH AVE

S, ROOM 9301/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON, DEPT

MED/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON, DEPT LAB MED/SEATTLE//WA/98195;

UNIV WASHINGTON, DEPT IMMUNOL/SEATTLE//WA/98195

Journal: AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES, 1994, V10, N5 (MAY), P 541-549

ISSN: 0889-2229

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The induction of CD8(+) CTL responses is a goal of most HIV-1 vaccine trials, but such potentially protective effector responses have been difficult to evaluate, particularly in these vaccine prevention trials, due to technical obstacles. We report a method to evaluate CTL responses based on the ability to infect autologous macrophages with a monocytotropic strain of HIV-1, and to use these cells as efficient

stimulators. This approach does not require the addition of exogenous cytokines, allows detection of class I-restricted CTLs against multiple HIV-1 gene products, and circumvents the problem, often detected using other stimulator cells, of high levels of lytic activity against target cells expressing vaccinia and/or EBV antigens.

Adherent monocyte-derived macrophages were infected with HIV-1 (Ba-L), and used within 2-3 weeks as autologous stimulators. Fresh PBMCs were cultured with the infected macrophages, harvested after 1 week, replated with fresh infected macrophages and filler cells, and tested after 5-7 days for cytolytic activity. CD8(+) CTL responses specific for HIV-1 envelope were detected at an E:T ratio as low as 5:1 in two of four HIV-1-uninfected recipients of an HIV vaccine regimen that included a recombinant live vaccinia virus. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte activity could be detected >1 year following vaccination. Similar lytic activity was detected with **cryopreserved** responder cells. In two HIV-1-infected individuals participating in a blinded therapeutic vaccination trial, the use of infected macrophages as in vitro stimulators permitted detection of the presence of envelope and gag-specific CTLs. No responses were observed in nonimmunized, uninfected controls. Thus, HIV-1-infected macrophages can stimulate in vitro the repertoire of primed HIV-reactive CD8 precursors from seronegative and seropositive participants in HIV-1 vaccine trials, and should facilitate the identification of potentially effective candidate HIV vaccines.

, 1994

...Abstract: lymphocyte activity could be detected >1 year following vaccination. Similar lytic activity was detected with **cryopreserved** responder cells. In two HIV-1-infected individuals participating in a blinded therapeutic vaccination trial...  
...Identifiers--TOXIC LYMPHOCYTES-T; EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS; RECOMBINANT VACCINIA; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; CLONAL ANALYSIS; AIDS; INVITRO; CD4+; INDIVIDUALS; ANTIGENS

5/3,K,AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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02707197 Genuine Article#: LY029 Number of References: 53  
Title: THE EFFECTS OF VARIATION OF **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS ON THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF ALLOGENEIC SKIN-GRAFTS  
Author(s): INGHAM E; MATTHEWS JB; KEARNEY JN; GOWLAND G  
Corporate Source: UNIV LEEDS,DEPT MICROBIOL/LEEDS LS2 9JT/W YORKSHIRE/ENGLAND/; PINDERFIELDS HOSP,YORKSHIRE REG TISSUE BANK/WAKEFIELD//ENGLAND/  
Journal: CRYOBIOLOGY, 1993, V30, N5 (OCT), P443-458  
ISSN: 0011-2240  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: THE EFFECTS OF VARIATION OF **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS ON THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF ALLOGENEIC SKIN-GRAFTS

, 1993

...Identifiers--EPIDERMAL LANGERHANS CELLS; ULTRAVIOLET-B IRRADIATION; **DENDRITIC CELLS**; BETA-GLUCURONIDASE; MURINE MODEL; TRANSPLANTATION; SURVIVAL; RAT; KERATINOCYTES; INTERLEUKIN-1

5/3,K,AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02121616 Genuine Article#: KC413 Number of References: 30  
Title: PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION - IS ISLET TRANSPLANTATION THE FUTURE

Author(s): FERNANDEZCRUZ L; CASANOVAS D; LLOVERAS G  
Corporate Source: UNIV BARCELONA, HOSP CLIN, DEPT SURG, VILLARROEL 170, ESC  
6-4/E-08036 BARCELONA//SPAIN/  
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION PROCEEDINGS, 1992, V24, N6 (DEC), P2379-2382  
ISSN: 0041-1345  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, 1992

...Identifiers--FRESH RAT ISLETS; **CRYOPRESERVATION** PROTOCOLS;  
PANCREATECTOMIZED DOGS; LANGERHANS; FRAGMENTS; GRADIENT  
...Research Fronts: BIOARTIFICIAL PANCREAS; DIABETES IN DOGS)  
90-5425 001 (SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTATION OF NEONATAL RAT ISLETS; SPLENIC  
**DENDRITIC CELLS**; CLASS-II ANTIGEN; HUMAN LACRIMAL GLANDS)

5/3,K,AB/11 (Item 5 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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01725275 Genuine Article#: HV912 Number of References: 262  
Title: FACTORS INFLUENCING STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF INTRACEREBRAL GRAFTS  
IN THE MAMMALIAN BRAIN - A REVIEW

Author(s): CASSEL JC; KELCHE C; MAJCHRZAK M; WILL BE  
Corporate Source: CTR NEUROCHIM, CNRS, UPR, LNBC, 12 RUE GOETHE/F-67000  
STRASBOURG//FRANCE/

Journal: RESTORATIVE NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE, 1992, V4, N2 (MAY)  
, P65-96

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW

Abstract: After twenty years of intensive research, the possibility to induce recovery from various disorders in brain damaged mammals by means of intracerebral grafts of fetal CNS tissue is well documented and largely accepted by the scientific community. However, there are several reports on animal research suggesting that intracerebral grafts may fail to induce the expected recovery after brain injury or even that they may cause deficits which are actually more pronounced than those induced by the lesions alone. In addition, attempts to produce functional benefits with catecholamine-releasing tissue grafts in the brain of Parkinsonian patients have given limited and variable results; graft-induced deleterious effects have also been occasionally reported in a few clinical cases. One way to progress towards a better understanding of such disappointing, although informative, discrepancies between successful and less successful experimental studies and clinical trials would be to consider that there are several factors which may influence, in one direction or the other, the survival, development, integration and functional expression of intracerebral fetal CNS grafts. The present review considers the following factors: (i) some of the technical factors such as the constraints of transplantation surgery, the origin of donor tissue, the implantation site, the age of both the donor and the recipient, and tissue manipulations prior to grafting (i.e., **cryopreservation**, culture, genetic modification); (ii) exogenous and endogenous neurotrophic factors, the latter being distinguished by whether they may be host- or graft-derived; (iii) immunological factors (from the particular immunological status of the brain to some effects of immunosuppression in the case of xenografting); (iv) pharmacological factors, with a particular focus on experimental data suggesting that administration of drugs may or might contribute to elicit, enhance or block some functional effects of grafts. It is concluded that all these factors may become simultaneously operative and interacting, thereby presiding over the functional outcome of intracerebral grafting in both experimental research and clinical trials.

, 1992

...Abstract: of both the donor and the recipient, and tissue manipulations prior to grafting (i.e., **cryopreservation**, culture, genetic modification); (ii) exogenous and endogenous neurotrophic factors, the

latter being distinguished by whether...  
...Research Fronts: LESIONS)  
90-4373 001 (EXPRESSION OF CLASS-II MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX  
ANTIGENS; RAT CARDIAC INTERSTITIAL DENDRITIC CELLS; MURINE  
THYROID ALLOGRAFTS)

5/3,K,AB/12 (Item 6 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2000 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

01710615 Genuine Article#: HU463 Number of References: 23  
Title: **CRYOPRESERVATION OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS DOES NOT AFFECT**  
ANGIOGENESIS AND REVASCULARIZATION AFTER FREE TRANSPLANTATION  
Author(s): MENDER MD; PATTENIER J; WOLF B; JAGER S; FEIFEL G; MESSMER K  
Corporate Source: UNIV MUNICH, INST SURG RES, MARCHIONINSTR 15/W-8000 MUNICH  
70//GERMANY//; UNIV SAARLAND, DEPT GEN SURG/W-6600 SAARBRUCKEN//GERMANY/  
Journal: EUROPEAN SURGICAL RESEARCH, 1992, V24, N2 (MAR-APR), P89-96  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: **Cryopreservation** of isolated islets of Langerhans will be a necessary procedure if pancreatic islet transplantation crosses the threshold for clinical treatment of diabetes mellitus. Although successful **cryopreservation** of rodent, canine, porcine and human islets has been documented in the past few years, little is known about the influence of the freeze-thaw procedure on the islet's potential to induce angiogenesis and revascularization, a process which is of crucial importance after free transplantation. We have analyzed the process of revascularization of 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** hamster islet isografts using intravital fluorescence microscopy. First signs of angiogenesis of **cryopreserved** islet grafts were observed on day 2 after transplantation, characterized by the protrusion of capillary sprouts. During the following days these sprouts formed a microvascular network, and revascularization was completed on day 10 after transplantation. Quantitative analysis of functional capillary density, capillary red blood cell velocity, capillary diameter and flow of individual capillaries did neither show differences between 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** islets, nor differences between **cryopreserved** islets and islets transplanted without **cryopreservation** were observed. From these results we conclude that **cryopreservation** of isolated pancreatic islet grafts is an adequate technique for long-term storage prior to transplantation.

Title: **CRYOPRESERVATION OF ISLETS OF LANGERHANS DOES NOT AFFECT**  
ANGIOGENESIS AND REVASCULARIZATION AFTER FREE TRANSPLANTATION  
, 1992

Abstract: **Cryopreservation** of isolated islets of Langerhans will be a necessary procedure if pancreatic islet transplantation crosses the threshold for clinical treatment of diabetes mellitus. Although successful **cryopreservation** of rodent, canine, porcine and human islets has been documented in the past few years...

...after free transplantation. We have analyzed the process of revascularization of 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** hamster islet isografts using intravital fluorescence microscopy. First signs of angiogenesis of **cryopreserved** islet grafts were observed on day 2 after transplantation, characterized by the protrusion of capillary...

...diameter and flow of individual capillaries did neither show differences between 1- and 10-week-**cryopreserved** islets, nor differences between **cryopreserved** islets and islets transplanted without **cryopreservation** were observed. From these results we conclude that **cryopreservation** of isolated pancreatic islet grafts is an adequate technique for long-term storage prior to...

...Research Fronts: RENAL-ALLOGRAFT ENHANCEMENT; CURATIVE RESECTION)  
90-5425 001 (SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTATION OF NEONATAL RAT ISLETS; SPLENIC



5/3,K,AB/13 (Item 1 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09155734 Genuine Article#: Q9754 Number of References: 29  
Title: TRANSPLANTATION OF **CRYOPRESERVED** HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS INTO  
DIABETIC NUDE-MICE  
Author(s): RICORDI C; KNETEMAN NM; SCHARP DW; LACY PE  
Corporate Source: WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL,660 S EUCLID AVE/ST  
LOUIS//MO/63110; WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT SURG/ST LOUIS//MO/63110;  
SAN RAFFAELE INST,DEPT SURG/MILAN//ITALY/  
Journal: WORLD JOURNAL OF SURGERY, 1988, V12, N6, P861-865  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: TRANSPLANTATION OF **CRYOPRESERVED** HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS INTO  
DIABETIC NUDE-MICE  
, 1988

Research Fronts: 86-5403 002 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID  
ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS;  
**DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)  
86-0818 001 (DONOR-SPECIFIC TRANSFUSIONS; PRETRANSPLANT TRANSFUSION;  
RENAL-ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL; PROLONGATION OF...

5/3,K,AB/14 (Item 2 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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6/14 ✓

08574482 Genuine Article#: L8130 Number of References: 43  
Title: FUNCTION OF LYMPHOCYTES AND MACROPHAGES AFTER **CRYOPRESERVATION**  
BY PROCEDURES FOR PANCREATIC-ISLETS - POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING TISSUE  
IMMUNOGENICITY

Author(s): TAYLOR MJ; BANK HL  
Corporate Source: MED UNIV S CAROLINA,DEPT PATHOL & LAB  
MED/CHARLESTON//SC/29425  
Journal: CRYOBIOLOGY, 1988, V25, N1, P1-17  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: FUNCTION OF LYMPHOCYTES AND MACROPHAGES AFTER **CRYOPRESERVATION**  
BY PROCEDURES FOR PANCREATIC-ISLETS - POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING TISSUE  
IMMUNOGENICITY  
, 1988

...Research Fronts: CELLS)  
86-5403 001 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL  
ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC**  
**CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)  
86-7499 001 (SKIN MUCUS OF CARP; PROTECTION IN FISH; GRANULES OF HUMAN  
NEUTROPHILS)  
86-8386 001 (**DENDRITIC CELLS**; MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY  
ANTIGEN EXPRESSION DURING RAT CARDIAC ALLOGRAFT-REJECTION; MURINE  
STROMAL TISSUE MACROPHAGES)

5/3,K,AB/15 (Item 3 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08302310 Genuine Article#: J7597 Number of References: 18  
Title: PROLONGATION OF ISLET XENOGRAFT SURVIVAL BY **CRYOPRESERVATION**  
Author(s): COULOMBE MG; WARNOCK GL; RAJOTTE RV  
Corporate Source: UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES INST,DEPT MED,1074A DENT PHARM  
BLDG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA//; UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES

INST,DEPT SURG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/  
Journal: DIABETES, 1987, V36, N9, P1086-1088  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: NOTE

Title: PROLONGATION OF ISLET XENOGRAFT SURVIVAL BY **CRYOPRESERVATION**  
, 1987

Research Fronts: 86-5403 003 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID  
ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS;  
**DENDRITIC CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)

5/3,K,AB/16 (Item 4 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07107404 Genuine Article#: A0757 Number of References: 9  
Title: ISOLATION AND **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS  
Author(s): KNETEMAN NM; RAJOTTE RV  
Corporate Source: UNIV ALBERTA,SURG MED RES INST,1074B DENT  
PHARMCTR/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/; UNIV ALBERTA,DEPT  
SURG/EDMONTON T6G 2N8/ALBERTA/CANADA/  
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION PROCEEDINGS, 1986, V18, N1, P182-185  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: ISOLATION AND **CRYOPRESERVATION** OF HUMAN PANCREATIC-ISLETS  
, 1986

...Research Fronts: LANGERHANS)  
86-5403 002 (ISLET TRANSPLANTATION; RAT PARATHYROID ALLOGRAFTS; FETAL  
ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT RECIPIENTS; **DENDRITIC**  
**CELLS**; REDUCED IMMUNOGENICITY)

5/3,K,AB/17 (Item 5 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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05400191 Genuine Article#: RL340 Number of References: 38  
Title: MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX ANTIGENS IN THE RAT PANCREAS,  
ISOLATED PANCREATIC-ISLETS, THYROID, AND ADRENAL - LOCALIZATION WITH  
MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES AND DEMONSTRATION OF INTERSTITIAL **DENDRITIC**  
**CELLS**  
Author(s): HART DNJ; NEWTON MR; REECESMITH H; FABRE JW; MORRIS PJ  
Corporate Source: UNIV OXFORD,JOHN RADCLIFFE HOSP,NUFFIELD DEPT SURG/OXFORD  
OX3 9DU//ENGLAND/  
Journal: TRANSPLANTATION, 1983, V36, N4, P431-435  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

...Title: PANCREAS, ISOLATED PANCREATIC-ISLETS, THYROID, AND ADRENAL -  
LOCALIZATION WITH MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES AND DEMONSTRATION OF  
INTERSTITIAL **DENDRITIC CELLS**  
, 1983

...Research Fronts: 003 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC  
TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS  
OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/18 (Item 6 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05347240 Genuine Article#: RG908 Number of References: 15  
Title: IA-BEARING CELLS WITHIN ISOLATED CANINE ISLETS  
Author(s): GEBEL HM; YASUNAMI Y; DIEKGRAEFE B; DAVIE JM; LACY PE  
Corporate Source: WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL/ST LOUIS//MO/63110;  
WASHINGTON UNIV,SCH MED,DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL/ST LOUIS//MO/63110

, 1983

...Research Fronts: CELL ANTIGENS IN THE ANALYSIS OF LYMPHOCYTE SUBSETS)  
83-9264 001 (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC  
CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE  
REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...

...002 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD  
TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS OF ISLET  
**CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/19 (Item 7 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05241342 Genuine Article#: QY953 Number of References: 26  
Title: HETEROGENEITY OF HLA-DR+ CELLS IN NORMAL HUMAN-KIDNEY -  
IMMUNOHISTOLOGICAL AND CYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF DISCRETE  
CELL-POPULATIONS  
Author(s): RAFTERY MJ; POULTER LW; JANOSSY G; SWENY P; FERNANDO ON;  
MOORHEAD JF  
Corporate Source: ROYAL FREE HOSP,DEPT NEPHROL & TRANSPLANTAT/LONDON NW3  
2QG//ENGLAND/; ROYAL FREE HOSP,SCH MED,DEPT IMMUNOL/LONDON  
NW32QG//ENGLAND/  
Journal: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, 1983, V36, N7, P734-741  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, 1983

...Research Fronts: 001 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC  
TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS  
OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)  
83-9264 001 (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC  
CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE  
REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...

5/3,K,AB/20 (Item 8 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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04978045 Genuine Article#: QD896 Number of References: 1  
Title: IS THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF NON-PARENCHYMATOUS HEPATIC CELLS DUE TO  
**DENDRITIC CELLS**  
Author(s): ROUGER P; CAPRON M; GANE P; HOUSSIN D; PLA M; MABIRE P; BISMUTH  
H  
Corporate Source: CTR NATL TRANSFUS SANGUINE/F-75012 PARIS//FRANCE/;  
INSERM,U93/F-75475 PARIS 10//FRANCE/; INSERM,U17/F-94800  
VILLEJUIF//FRANCE/  
Journal: GASTROENTEROLOGIE CLINIQUE ET BIOLOGIQUE, 1983, V7, N2, P202  
Language: FRENCH Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

Title: IS THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF NON-PARENCHYMATOUS HEPATIC CELLS DUE TO  
**DENDRITIC CELLS**

, 1983

...Research Fronts: 001 (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC  
TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS  
OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

5/3,K,AB/21 (Item 9 from file: 434)  
DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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04949083    Genuine Article#: QC720    Number of References: 30  
Title: **DENDRITIC CELLS ARE THE PRINCIPAL STIMULATORS OF THE**  
      **PRIMARY MIXED LEUKOCYTE REACTION IN MICE**  
Author(s): STEINMAN RM; GUTCHINOV B; WITMER MD; NUSSENZWEIG MC  
Corporate Source: ROCKEFELLER UNIV/NEW YORK//NY/10021  
Journal: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, 1983, V157, N2, P613-627  
Language: ENGLISH    Document Type: ARTICLE

Title: **DENDRITIC CELLS ARE THE PRINCIPAL STIMULATORS OF THE**  
      **PRIMARY MIXED LEUKOCYTE REACTION IN MICE**

, 1983

...Research Fronts: 001    (IMMUNOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PANCREATIC  
      TRANSPLANTATION; BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL AND PROBLEMS  
      OF ISLET **CRYOPRESERVATION**)

83-2361 001    (STUDIES ON THE EXPRESSION OF HISTOCOMPATIBILITY, IA AND  
      OTHER ANTIGENS IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF T-CELL ACTIVATION)

83-9264 002    (CHARACTERIZATION OF MACROPHAGES AND **DENDRITIC**  
      **CELLS**; THEIR ROLE AS ACCESSORY CELLS IN MIXED LYMPHOCYTE  
      REACTIONS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMMUNE...

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\$3.83    Estimated cost File55  
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      \$33.75    9 Types  
\$129.38    Estimated cost File434  
      \$8.01    0.543 DialUnits File340  
\$8.01    Estimated cost File340  
      OneSearch, 5 files,    9.800 DialUnits FileOS  
\$0.60    TYMNET  
\$178.21    Estimated cost this search  
\$178.24    Estimated total session cost    10.144 DialUnits  
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03882710 83155268

**LNCaP model of human prostatic carcinoma.**

Horoszewicz JS; Leong SS; Kawinski E; Karr JP; Rosenthal H; Chu TM; Mirand EA; Murphy GP

Cancer Res (UNITED STATES) Apr 1983, 43 (4) p1809-18, ISSN 0008-5472  
Journal Code: CNF

Contract/Grant No.: CA 27472, CA, NCI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8307

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The LNCaP cell line was established from a metastatic lesion of human prostatic adenocarcinoma. The LNCaP cells grow readily in vitro (up to  $8 \times 10^5$  cells/sq cm; doubling time, 60 hr), form clones in semisolid media, are highly resistant to human fibroblast interferon, and show an aneuploid (modal number, 76 to 91) human male karyotype with several marker chromosomes. The malignant properties of LNCaP cells are maintained. Athymic nude mice develop tumors at the injection site (volume-doubling time, 86 hr). Functional differentiation is preserved; both cultures and tumor produce acid phosphatase. High-affinity specific androgen receptors are present in the cytosol and nuclear fractions of cells in culture and in tumors. Estrogen receptors are demonstrable in the cytosol. The model is hormonally responsive. In vitro, 5 alpha-dihydrotestosterone modulates cell growth and stimulates acid phosphatase production. In vivo, the frequency of tumor development and the mean time of tumor appearance are significantly different for either sex. Male mice develop tumors earlier and at a greater frequency than do females. Hormonal manipulations show that, regardless of sex, the frequency of tumor development correlates with serum androgen levels. The rate of the tumor growth, however, is independent of the gender of hormonal status of the host.

Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: \*Adenocarcinoma--Physiopathology--PP; \*Prostatic Neoplasms--Physiopathology--PP; Castration; Cell Division; Cell Line; Cell Nucleus--Metabolism--ME; Chromosomes, Human--Analysis--AN; Karyotyping; Kinetics; Mice; Mice, Nude; Neoplasm Metastasis; Neoplasm Transplantation; Receptors, Androgen--Metabolism--ME; Receptors, Estrogen--Metabolism--ME; Transplantation, Heterologous

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Receptors, Androgen); 0 (Receptors, Estrogen)